

To Advertisers & the Public.

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Against the other charge made by Mr. DeCosmos, we are not prepared to offer much objection. The elimination of all the sections after section 20—supposing the report was in order and a necessary document—cannot be justified on the plea that it indulged in either grandiloquence or rhetoric. The duty of the Committee was to select what was good and to reject what was bad, or useless. The ignoring of a portion of a report because a few expressions were too high-sounding is the practical character of the members, is about as wise as proceeding as that of the man who cut off his toe to get rid of a corn. If the members on this head are charged with personal and interest motives, their folly has afforded their enemies the opportunity of making the charge. For men who were striving to do their duty honestly, they have given rise to just the opposite suspicion. Whether Ogdin's Point appeared in the report or not, had as little to do with the merits of the dispute as King Frezy has with the cause of the American war. The conduct of the disputants on this question was, therefore, little better than that of a number of unruly and unthinking boys. If there was anything sacred about Ogdin Point, and the religious or veneration qualities of the members required that it should be taboed, why then Ogdin Point should have been allowed to go, in order to retain the main point. If, instead of the rhetorical flourish, was the cause of the unfortunate but at the same time important sections after 20 being so ignominiously expunged, then Messrs. Trimble, Duncan, and Dennes are laboring under a nightmare that bodas ill for either their peace of mind or their capacity to perform public duties.

It is really pitiable to think that scarcely a single measure of any importance has ever been allowed to come out of the hands of our public men without being mangled, deformed, or crushed. To send any thing into the Assembly, is like throwing a child to a pack of hungry wolves. The only organ that seems developed in their political organism is that of destructiveness. There is a kind of animal relish and ferocity in their manner of dealing with useful measures—a kind of savage playfulness such as the cat exhibits towards the unfortunate mouse—that attentions starts the query whether we are in the Fajoes or in Her Majesty's Island of Vancouver. Local Government is torn and mangled, and left to die in the streets from pure exhaustion, poisoning the atmosphere with its putrefaction. Education is played with and tortured until its screams almost arouse the indignation of the placed genius of Christianity, and force it to lash these money-changers, and drive them, like Him of old, from the Temple where he so lasey defiled. Another measure comes before these men—a question resolving itself simply into whether a Commission, with ample powers to make inquiry, shall be appointed to endeavor to regain a large portion of that public park rimony which has been illegally wrested from the people or the Crown—and what is likely to be the result? Why, in two or three months, days the House will be prorogued, the whole of the Crown Lands Committee will be lost, and with them the last correlation for complete.

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